# PENSIONS IN THE HOUSE.

INNOVATIONS PROPOSED IN THE APPRO-PRIATION BILL.

TO PUT THE PENSION BUREAU UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT-AGAINST NON-RESI-DENT FOREIGN PENSIONERS.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The House to-day in Commit-tee of the Whole considered the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill. Mr. Mutchler, in charge of the said that the appropriation recommended was 5106,400,000. It was proposed to amend the measure so that the amount would be reduced to \$166,000,000. The bill carried about \$4,000,000 in excess of the amount that would be expended during the current iscal year. This was the heaviest appropriation bill that had ever been before an American Congress. only three years in the history of the Government the expenditures for a single year greater than the expenditures during the next fiscal rest. The Committee on Appropriations had come to the conclusion that there should be some retrench-It was not the desire of the committee to ive a Union soldier who was deserving if a of any pension that he now received. mittee had recommended several amendments which it thought would institute a reform. The first he thought the most important-was that orlding for the transfer of the Pension Bureau from dor to the War Department. Such a transfer ald lessen the amount of money appropriated for The pension bareau could not be taken of the arena of politics until it was put where ontical influence did not count.

Mr. O'Neill protested against the statement that Bureau was a political bureau, and he also protested against the proposition to lessen the number of disbursing officers. He called the atten-tion of his colleague to the exhaustive letter of Geneal W. H. Davis, of Pennsylvania, upon the subject, Mr. O'Neill also spoke of the great ability of the surgical examiners appointed by the Commissioner of

Mr. Mutchler then argued in support of the changes in the pension laws recommended by the Committee on Appropriations. There were, he said, thousands on the pension roll to-day who had made more money during the three months of their enlistment than they had ever earned before or since, and who had never heard the whistle of the bullet or the roar of artillery. He did not desire to see any pension refused to a foreigner who had been injured in fighting for the preservation of the Union. But a foreigner who had never gone into battle, but who had gone home with his pocket full of money, ought not to be put on an

equality with the American citizen.

Mr. Grout admitted that the amount of money required for the payment of pensions was a large one. But it must be remembered that the bulk of it was for invalid veterans or for widows of men who had aid down their lives for their country. He was opposed to the transfer of the Pension Bureau as proed by the bill. He did not think that such a transer would take the bureau out of the domain of poli-But he did believe that an appropriate amendment could be framed in that line which would be beneficial to the pensioner. He also criticised the ther amendments of the pension laws proposed by

Mr. Tarsney said that the half-million pensioners now on the roll did not constitute one-twentieth of the woung and tax-paying population of the country, and the others who bore the burdens of the system were ming dissatisfied and discontented. not have the name of one deserving soldler stricken

not have the name of one deserving solder stricken from the rolls, nor would they have his allowance reduced one tarthing. But they had a right to protest against being taxed to support those who had no claim on the gratitude of the country.

Mr. Mckinney opposed the proposed amendment of the law because he believed that the revision should not be made by the Committee on Appropriations; and secondly, because he believed that they would not be in the interest of economy.

Mr. O'Nell favored the amendments, declaring that there was not one line in any one of them which would take away one cent from anybody who was entitled to a pension,

entitled to a pension,
Without losing the general debate the Committee
rose. The House took a recess until 8 o'clock—the
evening session to be for the consideration of private

TO VOTE ON THE COUPLER BILL TO DAY. A LONG DISCUSSION ON VARIOUS AMENDMENTS WHICH WERE NOT ADOPTED.

Washington, Feb. 10.-In the Senate to-day the Railread Car Autómatic Coupler bill was taken up.
A long debate took place on the amendment offered
jointly by Messrs. McPherson and Brice, to strike out jointly by Messis. McFactson and Brice, to strike of the second session the words, "coupling automatically by impact," and to make other obtanges in phraseology. Mr. Cullom, in charge of the bill, appealed to Mr. McPherson to let the bill pass in its present shape, promising to have it carefully examined and amended in conference. Mr. McPherson, however. declined to assent to the proposal. His amendment was

voted on and rejected. Mr. George moved to amend the fifth section by

Mr. Cullom inquired, satirically, whether that an ment would remove the Senator's "constitutional ob-jection to the bill." (Laughter.)

Mr. George declined to allow interruption and told Mr. Cullom that he would "a tale unfold that would ow up his soul and make each separate hair stand on end"-or something to that effect. (Laughter.) He described the bill as the "prince of shams," and said that he had never, during his long service in Congress, encountered a bill that "thundered so much in the index" and performed so little. It was the men whose lives were to be protected that should be consulted as to the proper devices to be adopted, and not the officers of the railroad companies who composed the American Railway Association. He did not think that the American Senate would give its consent to

The question was taken on Mr. George's amendment and it was rejected. Yeas, 10; nays, 37.

The bill was about to be pressed to a vote when The bill was about to be pressed to a vote when the Harris suggested that hardly any Senator knew precisely what the bill as amended contained, and he therefore moved that the bill go over till to-morrow and that it be printed. There was no objection to that on the part of Mr. Cullom, if only an hour were fixed for taking the vote, and the hour was fixed for 4 o'clock to-morrow.

#### BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

A BILL AGAINST TRAMP STEAMERS-SUITS AGAINST FOREIGN CORPORATIONS. shington, Feb. 10.-The Vice-President presented

to the Senate to-day the memorial of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce favoring the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and it was referred to the mittee on Foreign Relations. he vote by which the House bill to provide for

sundry lighthouses and other aids to navigation was passed some days ago, was, on motion of Mr. Dolph, reconsidered. All the amendments adopted by the senate to it were rejected, and the bill was passed without amendment, just as it came from the House, The Senate joint resolution for the appraisement library of Hubert Howe Bancroft and a report to whether its purchase for the Congressional

ibrary is advisable was passed. Senate bill to amend section 4,347 of the Resed Statutes in relation to the transportation of erchandise was passed. It prohibits the transportation of merchandise from one American port to another American port through a foreign port; and was explained by Mr. Fry as aimed at the foreign smp steamers which evade the coastwise laws by taking merchandise from New-York to Bremen or werp and thence to San Francisco. The sugges

was made by Mr. McPherson that the additional on for domestic commerce; but Mr. Frye said that The last calendar bill that was passed was the Senate bill to amend the act of August 13, 1888, in relation to the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States. It provides that any foreign corporation may be sued in any district where it may be found.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropria-in bill was presented and referred to the Committee

ABSENT WITNESSES STOP INVESTIGATIONS. Washington, Feb. 10.—The I anama investigation was med this morning, but word was received the witnesses wanted would not be here until to-morrow. The committee has been called to meet at 10 a. m. to-morrow, when it is expected that mem-

bers of the American Committee will be examined.

Owing to the absence of witnesses, the Whiskey
Trust investigation did not proceed to-day. The com-

THERE are 40,000 families in and near New York who buy the ADIES' HOME JOURNAL More than 700,000 copies sold through-

mittee adjourned until Monday, when it is expected that President Greenhut and Mr. Hobart, of the Disfliling and Cattle Feeding Company, will appear. Pro-fessor Wiley, chemist of the Department of Agri-culture, was before the committee. The committee desire to get his opinion regarding certain essences and compounds used in the adulteration of liquors.

THEY DISAPPROVE THE "PINKERTONS." REPORT OF THE SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED AFTER THE HOMESTEAD RIOT.

Washington, Feb. 10 .- Mr. Gallinger, from the Select report to the Senate the facts in relation to the employment for private purposes of armed bodies of men or detectives in connection with differences between workmen and employers, submitted the report of the committee to-day. The side of the detectives was presented by fourteen different witnesses, selves. The parts played by the Pinkerton agency late Homestend strike was detailed by H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie Company, Robert A. Pin-kerton and others. Directly bearing upon the questions of labor and labor strikes appears the testimony of seventeen witnesses, and regarding the power of set out the testimony of four witnesses. Fifteen additional witnesses bear testimony on the subject of arbitration, and other parts of the inquiry pursued

The committee found that even the proprietors of the detective agencies admitted that the presence to inflame the passions of the strikers, and the employment of detectives in the guise of mechanics Impressed the committee with the belief that it is Ill-feeling and bad blood displayed. The committee expresses the opinion that if firms and corporation would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing strike, their Interests would be better subserved.

"It strikes your committee," the report continues down by Mr. Andrew Carnegle in his article 'The Results of the Labor Trouble,' in 'The Forum' ungszine, which, in a recent letter to the chairman of this committee Mr. Carnegie resfirmed, and had further extended negotiations with his workmen, the Homestead strike might have been avoided." committee declares that the employment of a privat armed guard at Homestead was unnecessary. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest on the part of the strikers.

At the same time there seems to be no exen the scenes of disorder and terrorism for which the strikers were themselves responsible. Laboring men should learn the lesson that they cannot better their condition by violating the law or resisting lawful authority.

Rights of employers and workmen are equal; 2-Employers have an undoubted right, provided they fulfil their agreements, to employ and dismiss men at pleasure; 3-Workmen can legally organize for mutual protection and improvement; 4-When dissatisfied with wages or hours they should attempt arbitration; 5-Failing in this, they have a right to discontinue work, either singly or in a body; 6-Having discontinued, they have no right, either legal or moral, by force or intimidation to keep others from taking their places or to attempt to occupy, injure or destroy the property of their employers; 7-In all controversies, arbitration having failed, reliance should be placed upon the power and adequacy of the law; 8-Whether assumedly legal or not, the employment of armed bodies employes, should not be resorted to, and such use employes, should not be resorted to, and such use is an assumption of the State's authority by private citizens; 9-States have undoubted authority to legislate against the employment of armed bodies of men for private purposes, but the power of Congress to so legislate is not clear, although it would seem that Congress ought not to be powerless to prevent this movement of such bodies from one State to another.

In conclusion the committee says that its investigations have led it to believe that the fault is not wholly on one side, that middle ground seems to be in the direction of arbitration. No recommendations are made.

### INDIGNANT AT GRESHAM'S SELECTION.

DEMOCRATS IN WASHINGTON BITTER AT CLEVE-LAND'S FAVORING AN EX-REPUBLICAN.

Washington, Feb. 10 (Special).—The reported selec-tion of Judge Walter Q. Gresham to be Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of State, has been received by Democrats here with great surprise, to say the least; and this surprise is accompanied with very general and very bitter indignation. Coming as it did this morning on the heels of the contest in the House between the Cleveland and anti-Cleveland factions of the party on the silver question, it served only to intensify the hostile sentiment of the victorious silver column against the President-elect and his unpopular circle of advisers. If Judge Gresham's selection had been made public yesterday morning, it is altogether likely that Mr. Bland would have scored a more decisive victory for the bestowal of the chief place in the Cabinet on the "Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen," as the body an ex-Republican and ex-Populist of scarcely two or three months' standing in the Democratic party would have had the effect of alienating even more votes than

had already been driven into opposition by the ill-chosen and ineffective emissaries sent here by Mr. Cleveland to force Congress to accept his views on silver purchases.

most observant Democrats frankly admit that had Mr. Cleveland given Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, a place in the Cabinet, instead of preferring a life-long Western Republican, he would have had no difficulty in securing the additional Democratic votes needed open the way for silver legislation at this session. The chief obstacle to the accomplishment of the President-elect's sliver policy has been the distrust felt by Democratic members of Congress with regard to Mr. Cleveland's character as a party leader. The idea has gotten abroad that he is disposed to sacrifice party to personal ends and to use all the power of his office to carry out his personal views on public questions, regardless of their effect on party harmony party success. The selection of Judge Gresham for Secretary of State has heightened this distrust to the point of conviction, and leading Democrats are now aying to themseives that the next Administration is going to be nothing if not a personal and wholly self-sufficient one. Mr. Cleveland will only have to put Wayne MacVeagh into the Attorney-Generalship to settle in every mind all question as to his intention in making up his official family to prefer personal subserviency to party services of whatever length and

importance.

Democratic leaders like Mr. Gorman and Mr. Brice are astounded that the President-elect should take the pains thus conspicuously to alienate the Southern and Southwestern element in the party, which demands regularity above all things as a test for office and which has already been severely tried by Mr. Cleveland's apparent determination to stamp out the longcherished Democratic principle of the free colunge of

cherished Democratic principle of the free coinage of silver. In the next Congress this element will have greater preponderance in Democratic councils than it has now, and Mr. Gresham's appointment and similar exhibitions of indifference to party sentiment and party traditions will necessarily make Mr. Cheveland's programme of "reforms" in re and more difficult of realization.

From this point of view the selection of Judge Gresham seems "bad politics" in every sense; and three-fourths of the Democratic leaders here confess this privately with the greatest freedom. Publicly they assert some degree of satisfaction over the report, which many of them say lacks all signs of confirmation. Republicans here will not begrudge Judge Gresham the reward of his services to Mr. Cleveland in the last campaign, and the general public will be glad to see him return to Washington, where he has always been personally popular.

#### MORE MONEY FROM THE GOVERNMENT WANTED.

Washington, Feb. 10.-A delegation appeared before the Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day to show cause why Congress should make additional appropriation for the World's Fair. President Willitts, of the Government Board, asked for \$201,750 in order to enable the board to complete its exhibition. This sum, he said, would bring the total appropriation up to the \$1,000,000 originally estimated as for the Government exhibit. Lieutenant Tassig, representing the Navy Department, asked for \$40,000 fully equip and man the brick ship. John Boyd Thacher, in behalf of the National Commission, wanted \$570,880 to defray the expense of procuring medals and diplomas and employing judges. The committee wished to know what proportion of the judges would be women, and the discussion that followed left that subject still in doubt, the Commission promising that the women would be proportionately represented among the judges. At President Palmer's request, Mr. St. Clair, speaking in behalf of the Commission, urged an original appropriation of \$448.185, and a deficiency appropriation of \$27,000, which was necessary to complete the Commission's work. Mrs. Potter Palmer was present and will appear to-morrow in behalf of the women.

NO SHARE FOR THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE. Washington, Feb. 10.—The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Reads decided not to consider the request of the Atlantic Coast Line for a share in the subsidy for special mail facilities from out the country monthly in cities and the larger towns.

New-York to Suthern points, and now that the countries appropriation bill has been reported to the House the Coast Line people will have to take the

#### HODCMAN'S MACKINTOSHES

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matter to that body. The Postmaster-General is op-posed to this appropriation, which carries \$196,000

TO PUBLISH WORLD'S CONGRESS ADDRESSES. Washington, Feb. 10.-Charles C. Bonney, who has been in charge of the arrangements for the series of sition, appeared before the Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day for an appropriation in the andry Civil bill to defray the cost of publishing the ses that will be made and papers that will be read at these gatherings. They are to be held in the new permanent Art Building, on the lake front, in the centre of the city, which contains two large balls cap-able of senting 3,000 persons each, and twenty smaller is desired to publish the addresses and papers in permanent form, for free distribution to Government libraries and institutions of learning, and to authorize their sale to the public at cost by the Public Printer. Mr. Bonney as cred that this was the only part of the Exposition that could be made perpetual.

Washington, Feb. 10.-Secretary Fister to-day reselved the resignation of M. E. Bell as superintendent of repairs of the United States Government buildings at Chicago, and as superintendent of construction of the United States Government building at the World's Fair. Secretary Foster, reviewing the report made by Assistant Secretary Lambertson in the case of Mr. Bell, stated that, in his opinion, "Mr. Bell had been guity of such negligence as to requite the express disapprobation of this department,"

DEATH OF HENRY C. DE MILLE.

IT OCCURS SUDDENLY FROM TYPHOID FEVER-A SKETCH OF THE PLAYWRIGHT.

The announcement yesterday afternoon of the of Henry Churchill De Mille, well-known dramatic author, was no less a surprise than a shock to his New-York friends. They had seen him in town within a few days. He died at his home at Pompton, N. J., yesterday morning, from typhoid fever, after an extremely short sickness. The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Pompton, at 2 p. m. on Monday, and the burial will be private.

Mr. De Mille was about forty years old and was born in North Carolina. He studied at Columbia College, where he received the degree of Bachelor born in North Carolina. of Arts in 1875 and the degree of Master of Arts



in 1879. He studied at first for the ministry, he Columbia College Grammar School, and then ment of the Mallorys. While here he wrote a play called "Delmar's Daughter," which was acted at the for a short time, but was unsuccessful. Richard Mansfield had a part in it at first, which was afterward played by Mr. De Mille himself. He had acted before as an amateur.

son Square Theatre Mr. De Mille acted for a season in "Young Mrs. Winthrop," on the road, under Mr. Falmer's direction. He and Charles Barnerd then wrote "The Main Line," and it was produced under his own direction at the Lyceum Theatre. It then made a tour, Mr. De Mille playing in it himself at first. He finally became associated with David Belasco. and they wrote "The Wife," which was produced by the stock company of the Lyceum Theatre on November 1, 1887. It had a long run and has ever since been popular on the road. In the following August the next play by the same writers, "Lord Chumley," was given at the Lyceum by E. H. Sothern and his company. Mr. Sothern found a part in this play which suited him remarkably, and his impersonation in it has been one of the most successful of his career thus far. It was played for a second season at the Lyceum in the following summer and autumn. De Mille and Belasco then wrote "The Ball," and this also had a long run at the Lyceum Theatre, being produced by the stock company in November, 1889. After this they wrote only one play together, "Men and Women," which

The separation of De Mille and Belasco was ansounced in February, 1891, and the next season at Proctor's Theatre Mr. Frohman brought out "The Lost Paradise," which was adapted by Mr. De Mille Lost Paradise," which was adapted by Mr. De Mille alone from the German of Fulda. It had the usual season's run and has since been played on the road. Mr. De Mille had written another play which is not yet produced and has no name, and he had begun still another. Since 1888 he had been connected with the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts as instructor in drumatic fiction and lecturer on dramatic construction. From 1888 to 1890 he was associate director of the Academy. At the time "The Wife" was produced, Mr. De Mille had little money, but he had since then accumulated a little fortune. He bought his home in Pompton about a year ago. It was a curious chance that he had added \$10,000 to his life insurance within two weeks. He leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter.

#### NAVAL ENGINEERS TO DINE IN BOSTON.

Boston, Feb. 10 (Special).-The New-England Society of Naval Engineers-composed of officers of the En-gineer Corps of the Navy, both active and retired; ex-engineers of the Navy, of he regular and the volunteer services, and ex-eadet engineers-is to have its third annual subscription dinner at Young's Hotel, at 6:30 p. m., on February 22. All officers and ex-officers who wish to attend the dinner are requested to address Asa M. Mattice, ex-lieutenant of the Eu-gineer Corps of the Navy, No. 2 Central Square, Cambridgeport. The following are the officers and committee on dinner of the society: Levi R. Greene, president: Asa M. Mattice, vice-president; Paul H. Kendricken, James T. Boyd, Edwin C. Brooks, Gould H. Bull and Frank B. Dowst.

#### CRAZED BY BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Camden, Feb. 10.-William H. Fay, of the Fay Manilla Company of this city, has become insane through his business treables, and was to-day renoved to an asylum. The Fay Manilla Company was composed of Fay & Stafford, and the firm was finanruined through alleged irregularities on the part of the Junior partner. The result was that it

> A Tale of Old Dominion. Of all names the cearest to surekers' hearts. The cigarette of the period, Old Dominion. None so good. All testify to that. Photograph in each package.

went into the hands of a receiver with liabilities amounting to \$70,000. Stafford fied from Camden at the time and has not since been heard from.

ACCURATE WORK OF VESUVIUS'S GUNS.

GUNPOWDER SUBSTITUTED FOR GUNCOTTON IN THE LAST TWO OF THE FIVE PRO-

JECTILES FIRED. Port Royal, S. C., Feb. 10.-A clear day enabled the Vestivius to resume the tests of her pneumatic the harbor rather lumpy in the early morning, but before the first shot was fired the breeze was no more than fresh, and the water was fairly smooth The Walmeta came down the river at 9 o'clock in the morning and drew up alongside of the Philadelphia she was sailed by Captain Barker, and in the name of the board was ordered up the harbor with in structions to take her station a half-mile to the north crossed over to the Hilton Head shore, taking a post tion abreast of the target and in line with the shore flag station, where the theodelite parties were. The Vesnyins got under way at 11 o'clock, and in less three projectiles

Promptly at 11:10 the Vesnvins holsted signals anwould aim it from the 2,000 yard buoy. The board had gone abourd the Vesuvius early in the morning, With her signals flying she steamed slowly up to 2,000 yard buoy, heading slightly to the north of the target line. A momentary pause followed while she swing slowly into position. Then the signals dropped, and almost instantaneously there followed the white cloud of compressed air indicating the firing of a shot. The observer's eye took up the projecti before it had gone a hundred yards on its flight. It sailed gracefully through the heavens, making a curve of perfect symmetry. The first shot fell fifty yards short of the target, but exactly in line with the buoy which marked the 2,000 yard range. The target itself had too much stray line and had drifted forty or fifty yards away from its station.

The Vesavius was signalled from the Wahneta that

the shot had fallen short, and in twelve minutes she was ready to fire again, indicating by her flags that the same range would be kept. This time she crawled close up to her buoy before firing. The shot was us neta signalled back to the Vesuvius that the shot fell ten feet short. A third shot was fired a few minutes later, falling short of the target, but practically on the buoy line

An interval of an hour followed, and the remaining two projectiles were fired. The fourth shot fell on the buoy line, but the fifth and the last shot of the day fell so close to the target that the spray thrown up by the projectile obscured the target. Instant afterward an explosion was heard, and the could be seen from the Wahneta, the fifth shell was the only one that exploded, though the officers of the Vesuvius and members of the board said that they had distinctly heard the explosion of the fourth

It was learned in the course of the afternoon that after the firing of the first three projectiles the guncotton primers had been replaced by gunpowder the supposition being that guncotton had falled to detonate the powder. Many of the officers maintained that this view is probably correct. second and fifth shots fell so accurately that they would have fallen on an ordinary sloop stationer

for a target.

The observe of the Vesuvius are greatly elated over the results of the day's tests. The Vesuvius returned to the Naval Station in the afternoon, and took seven shells from the lighter. The guncotton has been removed from these projectiles, and will be replaced by powder to enable the experiments to be continued to-morrow.

MORE RAPID TRANSIT DELAYS.

OMMISSIONERS WILL TAKE NO ACTION TILL MR. STEINWAY IS WELL. The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Rapid

Transit Commission was held in the offices of the commission, at No. 22 William st., yesterday alter noon. Mr. Steinway was not able to attend, alwas announced that his health was in proving slowly, and that he might be able to be at the next meeting, on Tuesday. Under ordinary circumstances the commission meets at 2 o'clock At half-past 2 o'clock an employe of the umission said to those who were waiting for the public meeting: "Gentlemen, owing to the illness of General sickles the commissioners have decided to postpone the public meeting."

eral Sickles sent the fellowing letter to the

board to day, in consequence of an attack of neuralista, permit me to place in your hands copies of the charter of the New-York Elevated Viadnet Railman, as found in chapters 300 and sos of the Laws way, as found in chapters 300 and sos of the Laws way, as found in chapters 300 and sos of the Laws way. of 1871. It will be seen that this charter provides for an elevated railway that will satisfy all re-May, one of the men who contributed most to the hosthe most expeditions movement of passengers and freight. Trabas may be run from Tryon Row to the outer suburbs in fifteen minutes. The facilities and powers afforded are believed to be more ample than could now be given by legislation, having in view existing constitutional restrictions.

"If agreeable to your honorable body to avail your-selves of the means furnished by this charter in the execution of the duties confided to you, I am authorized to state on behalf of the parties interested that we are disposed to co-operate with you to that end, upon terms and conditions most conducive to the public convenience, and without conflict with

any existing interests." John R. Parish, of the committee of twenty-five and the legislative committee of the Real Estate Exchange, went to the office of the Rapid Transit Commission and announced that the foregoing com mittees would meet in the Real Estate Exchange rooms this morning, when the full text of the bill proposed by those committees for introduction in the State Legislature would be announced. Mr. Parish said that the bill would provide that the Rapid Transit Commission should offer the underground franchise for sale again, and that if the franchise were not sold, the question of city construction and ownership of the road should be submitted to the

people of this city at the next election.

Several projectors of the rapid transit schemes were
disappointed at the indefinite postponement of the public hearing. Among these was Timothy H. Finney, of C. H. Fluney & Sons, stonecutters and masons of No. 925 Sixth-ave. Mr. Finney presented to the clerks of the board primitive plans of a rapid transit scheme. He suggested that "a road be constructed following the lines laid down for your underground road, but instead of underground, to be operated on road, but instead of underground, to be operated on the roofs of buildings constructed for the purpose." Mr. Finney wants the city to build and own such a line of buildings from one end of the city to the other. These buildings, Mr. Finney says, may be used as flat or office buildings, according to location. The buildings are to be six stories high and to be built so as to accommodate a four-track road. Local trains are to be run on the roof of the fourth story, and express train on the roof of the fifth story. The sixth story is to be covered with a sheet-fron shuttered roof.

The Commissioners remained in executive session about an hour. After the executive session they said that they would do nothing in the way of adopting plans until Mr. Steinway was able to attend the meetings.

HE STOLE SIX SETS OF FALSE TEETH.

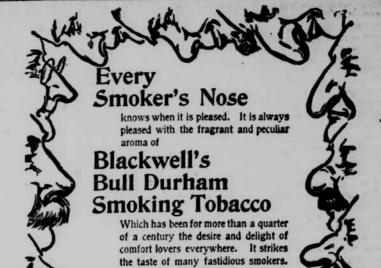
Policeman Lee, of the Twentleth Precinct, saw onng man smash the glass in a showcase in front of the office of Dr. James A. Christie, a dentist at No. 300 West Thirtleth-st. vesterday morning, and help himself to several sets of false teeth. The man was arrested and taken to the West Thirty-seventh-st. station house, where he said he was Thomas Allen of No. 311 East Thirty seventh-st. Allen had in of No. 311 East Thirty-seventh-st. Allen had in his possession six sets of false teeth, which Dr. Dr. Christie said were worth \$200. He declined to say what he wished to do with them. In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday Allen

pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny and was held for trial.

MR. VANDERPOEL HAD NO DISPUTE.

A story was published a few days ago saying that dispute had taken place in the City Court between A dispute and taken place in the City Court between Judge Fitzsimons and A. G. Vanderpoel over the trial of a case. It was a mistake, however, to connect Mr. Vanderpoel's name with the dispute. When the case of Thieme vs. O'Shanglinessy, in which he was counsel, was called, he answered ready and tried the case.

Rates to Washington for the Inauguration, via Royal Blue Line: Tickets from New-York to Washington and return, via Royal Blue Line, will be sold on March 2, 3 and 4, valid to return until March 7, inclusive, at 88 for round trip.



Try it.

DURHAM, N. C.

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.,

WHAT A PASTORSEES AND HEARS

ITEMS OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO CHURCH PEOPLE.

The trustees of Lafayette College, at their annual meeting on Thursday, conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. John R. Davies, the pastor elect of the Madison Avenue Presbyterlan Church.

The call of the Broadway Tabernacle to the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, of St. Louis, will be accepted, it is understood. Dr. Stimson has filled important churches in Minneapolis, Worcester and St. Louis, and has no slight task before him in following Dr. William M. Taylor. He has been connected with the American board for a number of years and will take up the work which his predecessor has borne so nobly for nearly a quarter of a century.

Dr. James Chambers, of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, is delivering a series of Sunday evening hi torical lectures. The following are the is the Bible ?" " Is the Bible Reliable?" Indispensable ?" "Is the Bible to be Criticised ?" "Will the Bible Survive!"

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of this state will be held at Saratoga February 23 to 26. Among the speakers are Dr. T. L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn: President Raymond, of the Wesleyan University; Elbert B. Monroe, and Dr. Lucien C. Warner, of this city. L. D. Wishard, who returned recently from a tou- of the world, visiting colleges and universities in the interests of this movement, is to address the corvention on the young men of the world. The officers of the State association are: Ed mund B. Platt, chairman, Poughkeepsie; W. Michaels, recording secretary; Alexander G. Fisk, treasurer; the Rev. George A. Hell, general secretary; John F. Moore, assistant secretary, Albany; Sumner F. Dudley, assistant secretary, New-York; F. F. Calyer, office secretary. The office of the committee is at

At the social meeting of the Presbyterian Union on February 20 General Stewart L. Woodford and others will speak on "Washington, Lincoln and Grant." The meeting will be held at Sherry's and a large chorns will lead the audience in singing such patriotic airs as "America." "Red, White and Blue" and the "Star Spangled Banner." "Religious Work in Tenement Houses" will be pre-

sented to-morrow evening by the Rev. W. T. Elsing, of the City Mission, at the Church of the Covenant in Park-ave. Carrol: D Wright will discuss "Indus Progress: The Evolution of Manufacture in the Church of the Divine Paternity in Fifth-ave. The American Listitute of Civics, which seeks to

promote "good government through good citizenship," has invited the pastors of the city to preach on Feb. ruary 19 sermons emphasizing "Washington's debt to his mother." The intent is to have illustrated and emphasized in connection with the history of Washington's life the importance of woman's influ ence in shaping the character of the citizen. In August, 1804, the semi-centennial of the organi

ment will be celebrated in London. It will be th is to be held with the parent association. It is hoped

When the G-neral Assembly met at Portland last May, one of the men who contributed most to the hospitality given was William S. Ladd. Since the new year began Mr. Ladd has died, and on Sunday, January 25, the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, the poster of the Assembly Church, preached a memoral seraion, drawing these lessons; (1) Wealth may be acquired by legitimate methods of industry and thrift, and sagacity and perseverance—a lesson urgently needed in these days of socialistic agitation; (2) The highest business success is con-patible with Christian fatth—a lesson which many young business men, eager for success, greatly need to remember; (3) Man is a steward of the Almighty, acquiring his wealth by God-given faculty and opportunities, and holding it as a secret trust, to be administered for the blessing of his fellowmen and the service of God; (4) That man should live for God; that this carriby life is not all; that these earthly possessions are hot all. There is a higher life of the soul. There are riches of character. There is a future to which man takes nothing that he has. nothing that he has.

#### FOR RISHOP OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Feb. 10 (Special).-Two men are now being quietly mentioned by Episcopalians as possible can didates for the bishoptic of Massachusetts, to succeed Phillips Brooks. One is Bishop Frederick Courtney, of Nova Scotta, who is now acting bishop of the diocese. Dr. Courtney, who was assistant minister of St. Thomas's Church, New-York, for a number of years, afterward became rector of old St. Paul's in this city where he made a great reputation as a hard worker and a brilliant preacher. He left St. Paul's to become Elshop of Nova scotia, but it is thought that he would not be averse to accepting an election to the Massa-chusetts diocese. He is ranked as a moderate churchman. The other man mentioned is Father Hall, who was for seventeen years rector of St. John the Evangelist's Church in this city. Though he is an advanced High Churchman, he is a man of broad



personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others, and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Pigs.

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views, and was a warm friend of Bishop Brooks. He is, however, a member of the Order of the Cowley Fathers, of England, whose Superior recalled him to England a couple of years ago, and many who admire him personally think that that fact would operate against his candidacy. The diocese, they say, would not elect a bishop who owed allegiance to any "Superior."

THE PRESIDENT OF A BROKEN BANK ARRESTED. Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 10.-This afternoon H. G. Allis, late president of the First National Bank, was arrested on the order of Attorney-General Miller for his action while at the head of that institution. He was subsequently released on ball in the Federal

Alton, Ill., Feb. 10.-David Richardson, one of the victims of the "Big Four" disaster at Wann two weeks ago died at St. Joseph's Hospital to-day. This makes the thirtieth death from the accident.

THIRTIETH VICTIM OF THE ALTON WRECK.

THE WEATHER REPORT. FAIR WEATHER OUT TO THE ROCKIES. Washington, Feb. 10.—The storm which was central in the upper St. Lawrence Valley has passed to the north-eastward, with increasing energy, causing severe north-westerly gales on the coast north of Hatteras. The harometer is unusually low to the northeast of New-England, and it has risen rapidly over the central valleys, with colder northerly winds and clearing weather. Rain has prevailed on the Atlantic coast, and in the Southera States, and light snows are reported to-night from Western Tennessee and Eastern Arkansas, where the temporature Tennessee and Eastern Arkansas, where the temporature has fallen 20 degrees. Colder, fair weather is indicated for the Atlantic coast north of Virginia, and showers are indicated for the South Atlantic and Gilf States, followed by clearing, colder weather. Generally fair weather is indicated for the central valleys and northwest.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England, Eastern New-York, Eastern Penns

sylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, fair during Saturd preceded by light local showers to-night; northweste For Maryland and Virginia, fair, preceded by showers

For Maryland and Virginia, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning; much coller.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and Ohlo generally fair, but with light local snows on lakes; slightly colder.

For Kentucky and West Virginia, generally fair, For Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, generally fair.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS TM HOURS: Morning. Night. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 

In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure, as indicated by Tue Tribune's self-presuring barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Feb. 11, 1 a. m .- Rain fell yesterday in light occasional showers until a little after noon, with clearing tendencies in the evening. The temperature ranged between 37 and 51 degrees, the average (47%) being 14% higher than on the corresponding day last year and 17% higher than on Thursday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be fair, colder weather.

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA SPOCKS.

San Francisco, Feb. 10, 1896.

Yesterday-To-day
Alta 15 1.5 | section 1.75 1.75

Filcher 75 80 | section 1.75 1.75

Filcher 15 10 | phir 2.20 2.15

Let a Peicher 1.45 1.40 | Potosi 1.50 1.40

Bodie Consol. 10 10 | savage 95 0.00

Con Cal & Va 2.35 2.30 | Wierra Neyada 1.85 1.30

Town Point 90 50 | Unin Consol. 1.05 1.30

Gould & Curry 90 50 | Seliew Jackst. 45 1.80

Hale & Nærcross.1.25 1.23